

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1806.

[No. 1763.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
may at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsy, and
FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
10 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
4 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour.
September 2 dcf

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Inquire of the Printer.
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscribers
in Alexandria.
E. JANNEY.
9th mo. 28th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.
Apply to the Printer.
July 30. d

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber.

A consignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 25. d

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-
verpool, Lying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE.

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
5000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.
November 8 d.

FOR SALE.

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander Mc-Kenzie's,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.
July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 8.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Ro-
bert Smith to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing a debt due to Henry Tab-
bott, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready
money, on Saturday, the 6th of December
next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax-street,
nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot
fronts 20 feet on the street, and extends back
133 feet 6 inches—the house is a frame, 2
stories, completely finished, [except paint-
ing] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will
take place between the hours of two and four
o'clock in the evening, on the premises.
Robert Mols.

November 17.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof.
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent
2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. war-
4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.
3 do. Marsala wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

The Subscriber

informs his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze-
nove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine,
Fine, and Forrell } Cloths.
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchester,
Plains and Kerseys,
Half-hicks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flusings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superline Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlassos,
Russia Sheenings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Plaidias,
White and brown Rolls,
Burbon Gurrals,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of
tailors Silks, Twist and Threads—All of which
he is determined to sell at the most reduced
prices for ready money. He hopes to meet
with that encouragement his attention to busi-
ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-
lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kit-
chen and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,
(holding an unexpired lease for the same)
with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-
taining a number of excellent apple trees—
the ground equal to any for a garden. It is al-
so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-
smith shop, either of which would be immen-
sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a
proper manner. The terms will be made easy
by early application as above.
November 5. dcf

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsey. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
22 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.
For Sale by
Benjamin Sharpe, Jun.

July 24.

For LONDON,

The Ship
ENTERPRIZE,

Capt. Colcord;

Will sail about the 6th of December.—For
passage only apply to the master on board, or
to

William Hodgson.

November 10. d

A Servant

IS offered for sale for eight years—a tall
Mulatto Man, an excellent groom, knows how
to wait on a gentleman, a good farmer, wea-
ver, glazier, and is capable of being as good a
servant as any in America.

The terms (for ready money) is at the rate
of Twenty Pounds per year, or One Hundred
and Sixty Pounds.—Inquire of

Benjamin Dulany,

King-Street, Alexandria.

November 22, 1806. 6t

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED

Per the ship LEONIDAS, and Boston, from
Liverpool—and the WOLF, from London.

The greater part of his FALL

ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship

William and John

September 22. d

Wanted to Hire,

Two stout, healthy NEGRO MEN, ac-
customed to plantation work, for which liberal
wages will be given.

John Gadsby.

November 20. 6t

Malaga Wine.

60 quarter-casks of the best quality Moun-
tain Wine, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19. d

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of Tanner's Oil, for sale by
Lawson and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing

6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, half barrels, kids New Bees,
30 Boxes Cod-fish.

Nov. 15. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

450 hogheads coarse Liverpool Salt, on
board the brig Comet, Capt. Grow, from Port-
land, and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle:

Who have also landing from said Brig,
80 barrels New-England Rum,
52 do. Tanners Oil,
170 boxes Brown Soap.
November 17. d

District of Columbia County of Alex-
andria, ss.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and
Hartshorne, and William
Taylor, complainants.

vs.
Robert T. Hooc, James H.
Hooc, and John Muncaster,
trading under the firm of
R. T. Hooc, & Co. and John
and Bennett Forbes, Alex-
ander Henderson, jun. and
John Milver, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson,
jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not
having entered their appearance and given se-
curity according to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that the
said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior
and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabi-
tants of this district, on motion of the said com-
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that
the said defendants do appear here on the first
day of November term next and answer the
bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-
lic newspapers published in Alexandria for two
months successively, and that another copy be
posted at the front door of the court house of
said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Denale, cc.

September 26.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to
King street, opposite the Washington Ta-
vern.

Where he has for Sale,

Barlaps, oznaburgs and tick-
lenburgs,
Hessians and brown rolls, } by the piece
White and brown plaidias, } or pack-
Round & white yarn gowless, } age, some
Bocadilles and quadruple Si- } of which
leases, } are en-
German shirting and sheeting } titled to off-
linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchester,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Flannels, kerseys, and penda cottons
Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and mild hose,
Cotton and silk tuffs
Plain and furniture dimities
Chintzes and calicoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ging-
ams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders faces and edgings
An elegant assortment of Ribbands
Silks, lutestrings, pelongs and saracots
Silk, pionic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
7 and 4 Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored flannels
Durants, wildboars and bombazetta
Russia sheetings and raven's ducks
Gurrals, balfas, cotes and mammoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M. F. FF, and eagle Brandy wine gunpow-
der, in kegs
And a variety of other articles all of which
will be sold on the most moderate terms, to
their wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11. s sixth

PUBLIC SALE

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder,
on the premises, on the 13th day of Decem-
ber next,

The Tract of Land whereon Thomas
Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax,
on Popeshood Creek, containing about 550 a-
cres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies a-
bout 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the
same distance from George-Town. An indis-
putable title will be made to the purchaser.—
One half of the purchase, to be paid upon the
execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes
valued at cash price, and two years will be al-
lowed for the balance.
October 28. (28) lay

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix
Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Ja-
maica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Tenerife
Lisboe, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
Port, very old WINES.
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & roll
brimstone
English gun-powder
Dental Johns

James Sanderfon.

September 17.

VERSES

Sung at Trenton on the delivery of the funeral eulogium in honor of the memory of General WASHINGTON.

[By the late Governor Howell, of N. Jersey.]

RECITATIVE SOLO.

HARK! hark, the solemn dirge of deepest woe,
Floats tremulous along the hollow gale;
Columbia's tears in ceaseless torrents flow;
But ah! can sighs or ceaseless tears avail.

AIR—BY FEMALE VOICES.

[TUNE—"CLARA."]

SLEAK wintry blasts—relentless rain;
Stern slaves of ruthless death;
Ye have indeed a Victim slain,
And robb'd the mourning Earth—
But why should I my woes impart—
Ah! who can bind a broken heart.

No more my brave embattled Sons,
The dauntless hero leads;
This morn', alas! their deep-ton'd guns,
Told why my bosom bleeds:
No more condemn'd through life to roam,
The Heaven that lent him, call'd him home.

What skill and courage could not do,
Alone he left to Fate;
What wisdom taught him to pursue,
He ne'er pursu'd too late—
Expert to mark with Eagle's eye,
And seize occasions as they fly.

Like him, my Sons, be brave—be free,
Nor fear the world in arms;
So shall your latest offspring be,
Secure from war's alarms—
No foe shall venture to invade
The land where Washington is laid.

RECITATIVE—WITH GENERAL VOICE.

WHILE columns climb the southern sky,
To show where Washington must lie,
Snail, here, no monumental stone,
Point where in arms the hero shone?

If not—enshrin'd in every heart—
Nature supplies the place of art—
But now the white-robb'd train are seen,
Who bear for him funeral green.

ELEGY—By Female Voices.

[TUNE—"THOU SOST FLOWING AVON," &c.]
STREW, Virgins, the cypress o'er Wash-
ington's bier,

Whilst emblems of sorrow excite the big tear;
The hills round the spot where the hero is laid,
Shall yearly reecho a dirge to his shade.

The matrons whose bosoms in anguish do
mourn
The loss of their heroes, ne'er doom'd to re-
turn,

Shall yearly retire to the spot where he's laid,
And swell the sad dirge to great Washington's
shade.

The sweet timid maiden whose fears are a-
larm'd,

[For soldiers she finds may in battle be harm'd]
By moon-light shall steal to the spot where
he's laid,

And beg the protection of Washington's shade.

Our youths, clad in arms, shall repair to his
grave,

And swear by his relics their country to save;
His name thus invol'd, whoso'er shall invade,
Shall fall early victims to Washington's shade.

SOLEMN DIRGE—WITH GENERAL VOICE.

[TUNE—"HOPE, THOU NURSE," &c.]

HUSH'D be every joyful sound!
Sorrow rends COLUMBIA'S breast—
Deep, ah! deep's the rankling wound,
Which destroys her wonted rest.

Gone her HERO—tears must flow—

Ah! conceal your streaming eyes!
And yet, who can hide their woe,
Though he dwells in milder skies!

Born to tread the lists of fame,

'Midst the tumults of the field,
Still he mark'd where terror came,
Calm'd each fear, and scorn'd to yield.

Danger call'd forth all his powers—

Daring, and yet coolly brave,
Firm he stood, in darkest hours,
And, victorious, wish'd to save.

First in council and the field,

Peace her olive scarce could rear,
Ere his BREAST, (his country's shield)
Was the cabinet of Care.

Chaos, into order brought,

Ow'd his kind, reforming HAND,
Wisdom's lesson, soon as taught,
CALL'D HIM TO SUPREME COMMAND.

How he steered the ship of State,

Wondering millions now applaud
But, a man, he yields to fate—
No—the Providence of God.

States and empires rise and
Men, but live, progress, and die;
He obey'd his Maker's call,
And with him he rests on high.

CONSOLATORY AIR—WITH GENERAL VOICE.

[TUNE—"IN INFANCY," &c.]

DROOP not Columbia, Heaven is just,
And would thy Chief reward,
Tho' what was mortal turns to dust,
His name thy coast shall guard—
Fir'd with remembrance of his deeds,
The chiefs he liv'd to form,
Shall mount again their neighing steeds,
And guide the martial storm—
And guide, &c.

Taught by the maxims he approv'd,
Thy younger race shall burn,
To emulate the sires he lov'd,
And rush to arms in turn—
Inspir'd by liberty and thee,
They'll make invaders fly:
Like Washington, their chance will be,
To conquer or to die—
To conquer, &c.

NEW YORK, November 21.

The following articles are supplementary to those given in yesterday's Mercantile Advertiser from late London papers.—The first relates to the recently acquired province of Buenos Ayres, and and will be interesting to our commercial friends; the last are copied from a London paper of the 25th of September.

BUENOS AYRES.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES, IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(From the London Star of Sept. 24.)

Since the time of Ulloa and of Condor, the state of this part of South America has undergone great alterations for the better. The whole tract of country which now constitutes the province of Buenos Ayres was formerly subject to the control of the viceroy of Peru; but, in 1778, it was erected into a separate government. The country has been greatly benefited by this regulation, and particularly by an edict of the king of Spain, promulgated in the same year, by which a free trade was granted. In 1791, Spanish as well as foreign merchants no longer received permission to import Negro slaves and hardware, and to export in return the productions of the country. This encouragement has contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture, and the increase of population; and, such is the fertility of the soil, that if the same wise regulation should continue in force, Buenos Ayres will probably become, in a short time, the granary of South America and of Spain. Another royal edict, dated April 10, 1793, allowed the exportation of salted meat, as likewise of tallow, duty free.

The most oppressive fetters on industry and commerce having been removed by these and similar royal edicts, and still more by its coming under the fostering protection of Great Britain, the prosperity of the country must continue to increase every year: for, in these regions which are blessed with the most favorable climate, nature alone, if no impediments be thrown in her way, will almost spontaneously produce every thing. The province of Buenos Ayres has a very great extent, every where abounding with the most fertile cultivated lands; these are intersected, in every direction, by brooks and rivers, which all flow into the great river De la Plata. The pasture grounds support millions of beefs, horses, sheep, and swine. Such numbers of horned cattle are reared, that in the year 1792, 805,609 ox hides were shipped for Spain—not to reckon on such as were used in the country, or were bartered for Negro slaves. There is an abundance of salt; and no want of convenient places where boats and ships may take in a cargo of salted flesh for exportation. The Rio de la Plata, the Uruguay, Parana, and other smaller streams, afford great advantages in this respect. There are likewise some good and capacious harbors, as, for instance, those of Buenos Ayres itself, of Montevideo, Maldonado, and the Bay of Barragan. The fishery on the coasts, especially of the whale and sea-wolf, is frequently very productive; and in the interior of the country the chase furnishes many articles for commerce; for the skins of the tigers that are found here are no less esteemed for their beauty than the ostrich feathers, of which there is great plenty. In the villages and districts of the Missions, cotton and likewise flax and hemp are cultivated. Nor is this province entirely destitute of gold mines: some of them are worked near Maldonado and San

Luis, at the distance of two hundred leagues from the capital.

We shall be best enabled to form an idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1796, there arrived thirty-five loaded ships from Cadiz; 22 from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alsaguez; 9 from Corunna; 5 from Santander; 1 from Vigo, and 1 from Dijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American piasters. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships, amounted to 1,148,078; and sum total of both to 2,853,944 piasters. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos Ayres 26 ships for Cadiz; 10 for Barcelona, Malaga and Alicante; 11 for Corunna; and 4 for Santander. These carried coined and uncoined gold of the value of 1,425,701 piasters. The value of the silver exported amounted to nearly 2,556,304, and that of the other productions of the province to 1,076,177 piasters. The value of all the exports consequently amounted to 5,058,832. The goods exported consisted of 874,596 raw ox hides; 43,762 horse hides; 24,435 skins of a finer sort; 46,800 arrobas of matted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicenza wool; 2264 arrobas of common wool; and 291 arrobas of the wool of the Guanaco or camel-sheep; 11,890 goose wings; 451,000 ox horns; 3223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2541 tanned hides; 232 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 2128 cwt. of salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

From the Havana two ships arrived. These were freighted with 22,152 arrobas of sugar; 230 casks brandy; 212 large vessels full of honey; 258 arrobas of cocoa; 1864 arrobas of white wax; and 750 varas of acana wood; the whole value of the imports from the Havana amounting to 123,562 piasters. In the same year 14 ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havana. Their cargoes consisted of 24,060 piasters in gold; 69,060 cwt. of salted flesh; 1,563 arrobas of tallow; 252 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 323 skins of a finer sort; 190 arrobas of wood; 280 goose wings; the value of all these exports to the Havana amounting to 160,110 piasters.

Two ships from Lima and Guayaquil, brought 15,975 arrobas of sugar; 200 salt stones; 1472 arrobas of cocoa; 816 arrobas of rice; 378 pounds of cinnamon; 990 pounds of indigo—the value of the whole amounted to 50,154 piasters. In return, 2094 hoes, 232 slaves, 1610 arrobas of tallow, 620 pounds of thread, 42 dozen pairs of silk stockings, and 130 hats, were sent from Buenos Ayres to the above named places. The value of all these exports amounted to 67,150 piasters.

In the same year, 1553 negro slaves were imported in four Spanish and five foreign ships. On the other hand, two foreign ships, and nine belonging to the country, sailed from Buenos Ayres on a slave-trade voyage, carrying with them 159,820 piasters in money, and of the productions of the country and other merchandize as much as was estimated at 34,703 piasters.

The rapid increase of trade in the province clearly appears from a comparative state of the imports and exports of the years 1795 and 1796. In this latter year there were imported 932,481 piasters worth of goods from Spain; 760,361 piasters worth from the Havana, and 50,154 piasters worth from Lima, more than in the year immediately preceding. The importation of negro slaves likewise exceeded in value that of the former year about 11,890 piasters. The exports too were likewise much more considerable, the excess of those to Spain alone amounting to 274,476 piasters.

But in the following years, through the war, and the insecurity of commerce thereby occasioned, a change for the worse had taken place. This we learn from the Correo Mercantil of the year 1799, No. 33, which contains a letter from Buenos Ayres dated October 31, 1798, relative to the stagnation of trade. According to this letter, above three millions of skins were lying in the warehouses of the capital and Montevideo, which could not be exported on account of the danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. Many sorts of European goods and manufactures were totally wanting or had risen to prices excessively high. In particular, a great want was felt of European linen; in lieu of it, however, they substituted stuffs, either manufactured from cotton in the country itself or imported from Peru. Of these stuffs, which are much esteemed, above a million of ells were, in the above named year, imported into Buenos Ayres. Those most in request came from the country of the Chiquitos and Moxos. Brandy and Span-

ish liquors could not be procured at any price. They endeavored, however, to supply the most pressing wants by encouraging the manufactures of the country.

There can be no impropriety in here repeating a part of an Heme Popham's letter to the master of Lloyd's coffee house:

"The conquest of this place opens an extensive channel for the manufactures of Great Britain. Hitherto the trade of this country has been cramped beyond belief, and the manufactures of Great Britain could only find their way to this rich province by means of neutral bottoms and contraband intrigues—but from this moment its trade will be thrown open.

"I need not point out to merchants extensive information, how beneficial the commerce of this hitherto neglected country will prove—and some judgment may be formed of its immense population by that of this city, which alone contains 70,000 inhabitants wanting all sorts of goods of European manufacture.

"The productions of this country are indigo, tobacco, Vicenza wool, cotton, tiger skins, copperas, figs, dried tongues, dried beef, hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hair, wheat, gums, drugs, besides gold, silver and precious stones, exclusive of hides and tallow, which I consider the great staple, 1,400,000 of the former being annually exported."

Montevideo is the most considerable, and most advantageously situated harbor in the whole province. Don Bruno de Zula was the first who, in the year 1731, settled here with fourteen or fifteen families from Palma, one of the Canary islands, and laid the foundations of the city. Since that time it has greatly increased, and still continues to rise in importance, in proportion as the trade of the province becomes more extensive. Provisions are here very plentiful and cheap. This abundance of the necessities of life encourages, in the common people, a propensity to idleness, which has given rise to an order of strollers, who are called gypsies. Their mode of life resembles that of the gypsies, except that they are not addicted to thieving. These vagabonds are natives of Montevideo or the circumjacent places; they are very badly clothed, their whole dress consisting only of a coarse shirt, and a worse upper garment. These articles of dress, together with horse furniture, serve them for bedding, and a saddle for a pillow. They stroll about with a kind of small guitars, to the sound of which they sing ballads of their own composition, or such as they have learned from others. Love is the general subject of their songs. Thus they wander about the country, and endeavor to divert the peasants, who, in return, show their gratitude by furnishing them with victuals during their stay with them, and even giving them other horses when they lose their own. This liberality and generosity will appear the less surprising, when it is considered, that in this country horses are of very little value. Great herds of them run about wild in the vast plains, and seem to belong to whoever will take the trouble of catching them. The gaudeiros generally march about in parties, consisting of four, and sometimes even of more. With respect to the means of procuring food, they give themselves so little concern, that, when setting out on an excursion, they provide themselves only with a rope, a few balls, which are fastened to the ends of the rope, and a knife.

When attacked by hunger, they contrive to get one of the young cows or bulls, which run about wild, entangled in their manes. They throw the captured animal down, tie its legs together, and then cut, even before it is dead, the flesh, together with the skin, from the loins, make a few incisions in it, and, thus prepared, put it to the fire; when half roasted, it is devoured without any addition or condiment, except a little salt, when they happen to carry any with them. Some of them kill a cow merely for the purpose of obtaining the flesh between the ribs and the skin. Others eat nothing except the tongue, which they roast in the red hot embers. The remainder of the carcass is all left in the field, and becomes the prey of carnivorous birds and wild beasts. Others again are still more easily satisfied, taking nothing but the marrow bone, from which they cut off all the flesh, and then hold it over the fire till the marrow becomes soft and fluid. Sometimes they practise the following singular mode of cookery: Having killed a cow, they take out the entrails and, collecting all the tallow and lumps of fat, put them into the hollow carcass. They then kindle some dried cow dung, and apply it to the tallow, that it may take fire, and penetrate into the flesh and bones. For this purpose, they close up the carcass as well as possible, so that the smoke comes out of the mouth

and another aperture made in the lower part of the belly. In this manner the cow often continues roasting a whole night, or a considerable part of the day. When it is done enough, the company place themselves around, and each cuts for himself the piece he likes best and devours it without bread or salt. What remains is left in the field, except any of them happens to carry a portion of this favorite food to some particular friend.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, September 25.

Price of stocks this day at eleven o'clock—per cent. consols 63½—omnium 7½ prem.

We received this morning letters and papers from Holland of the 19th. Louis Bonaparte was to return to the Hague on Sunday last, preparatory to the arrival of Bonaparte, who was expected there yesterday. All the troops even those on the sea coast, have left Holland for the camp at Zeist.

The Dutch papers are full of the preparations of Prussia, and of the confident rumors of the immediate renewal of hostilities. The following proclamation has been issued by the Prussian administration of Elbfeld and Erfurt. His Prussian majesty announces in it his solemn determination not to consent to cede or exchange any of his provinces whatever:

PROCLAMATION.

The well intentioned inhabitants of the jurisdiction of this department have been alarmed for some time by all sorts of reports of cession or exchange of their country. Though convinced of the falsehood of these reports, the presidency of the royal chamber of war and domains, has thought it to the fidelity and patriotism of the inhabitants of the province to procure them an authentic contradiction of the said report, which might set them perfectly at ease. It applied in consequence to the king and by an order from the cabinet, dated the 28th ult. and received to day, it is authorized by his royal majesty to contradict in the most solemn manner the said false rumors, his majesty according to his own paternal expressions, not having even in the most distant manner the idea of ceding or exchanging this province or any other whatever.

The undersigned presidency hastens to communicate the paternal assurances of the monarch to all his subjects, persuaded that they will still further increase their already proved patriotism, and dispose them to every sacrifice which circumstances may render necessary. Tho' no reports ought longer to alarm the inhabitants, all those who still circulate them designedly, must expect to be seriously punished.

(Signed)

DOHM.
DORSCHÉ.

Helligenstadt, Sept. 2.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

COMMUNICATION.

A meeting of subscribers to the NEW ROAD leading from Alexandria to the seat of government was held at Gadsby's tavern on Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1806, pursuant to public notice.

The Report received, relative to the progress made in the road, was in a high degree gratifying to the friends of the undertaking. The expense already incurred was found not to exceed 500 dollars. With this small sum, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, a very considerable part of the road has been completely opened, and prepared for public use.

From the Alms House Lot to the Hill near the Pocason, adjacent to Alexander's Island, (a distance of more than three miles) a fine, level, elevated road has been opened, interrupted only by a narrow Creek, the deepest part whereof, at high water, does not exceed five feet. From the high banks on either side, piers may be extended, approaching within less than 50 feet of each other, and supporting a light bridge of a single arch. Inexhaustible beds of gravel have been happily disposed by the hand of nature, at convenient distances, along the road. Application will immediately be made to Congress for an act to incorporate a Company with full powers to turnpike this new road, and to erect a causeway and bridge over the Creek; and not a shadow of doubt exists, but that leave will be obtained. The work has now progressed within three quarters of a mile of Bridge Point on the river Potomac; and although a very formidable obstacle remains to be encountered before a passage can be opened to the island, a few weeks labour, judiciously applied, and aided by a further contribution from liberal and public spirited individuals, will accomplish the desirable object.

For the purpose of pening and extending Maryland Avenue from the capitol to the river, an adequate sum has already been appropriated by the corporation of Washington. A number of respectable gentlemen in the city have subscribed largely for the object of holding boats on the Susquehanna construction, with the intention of plying them constantly between the island and the city, until that grand national accommodation, a bridge over Potomack, shall render a ferry unnecessary. The inhabitants of George-town have, in the last twelve months, rebuilt their bridge at the Falls, and (to improve their labor) have, by a vast effort, cut off an arm of the Potomack! Animated by a similar spirit, and emulous of the laudable example displayed by a sister town, we hope, in the ensuing year, to open a noble avenue, connecting Alexandria intimately with the metropolis of the union.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"Learn to be wise from others' harms."

MR. SNOWDEN,

ABOUT three months since I observed in your useful paper, an account of the blowing up of a Powder House at Brooklyn on Long Island.

If I am correctly informed the city of N. York although divided by the East River, shook like an earthquake; 20,000 panes of glass were broken in different places;—some of the materials of the building were thrown into the city, and a rope walk in the neighborhood was raised to the very ground.

While this unfortunate affair and the horrid accounts from Malta (published in your paper of the 18th November) is fresh in our memories, will it not be prudent to consider the situation of our own powder house.

It stands within less than one hundred yards of a frame house, near to which are several smaller ones, and near to a rope-walk. The next building South of it is a pot house. The roof of the powder house is shingled and is without the protection of lightning-rods.

Suppose that the powder house from either of the above mentioned buildings taking fire, or from an electric spark, should blow up, what would probably be the consequence to the town and its inhabitants, especially that part West of Washington or St. Asaph-streets.

If any of your readers are at a loss to suppose, by reading the account from Malta, and the following (which was published as a warning piece before the blowing up of the powder-house at Brooklyn) it will probably assist their imagination.

When it once blows up, the question how it came to pass? avails little towards indemnity for the loss. The houses remain unroofed, the windows shattered, the walls thrown down, and the arms and legs which have been ejected into the air seldom or never return to their owners.

However proper it might have been to place the powder house where it now stands (at the time it was done) from the increase of the town since, it is very unsafe, and is considered as a very dangerous nuisance.

On reflection there can be but one opinion among our fellow citizens, which is that it ought to be immediately removed to a proper place.

Z.

The following interesting communication originally appeared in the "Long-Island Weekly Intelligencer," a paper published at Brooklyn.

POWDER MAGAZINES.

Messrs. Robinson & Little,

IT is generally allowed that accidents have happened to powder magazines; and that they may happen again. The history of such events is not in possession of many readers; but few are able to calculate on the terrible and fatal effects of an explosion, from a certain quantity of powder, and at a given distance.

The following well authenticated facts are submitted to public consideration.—They are a few from a much greater number in the hands of the writer.

In the year 1769, the lightning set fire to the powder magazine at Brescia, in Italy, containing upwards of eight hundred tons. This terrible event almost ruined that large and beautiful city; a sixth part of the houses were thrown down by the violence of the explosion, and the rest were so much shattered, that they threatened destruction by their fall, to those who inhabited them. Three thousand persons perished by this accident. A tower of cut stone, built over the vault which contained the powder, was carried wholly into the air,

and in different parts fell like a shower of stones, which destined a great number of churches, hotels, private houses. By this explosion large ones were carried to the distance of a mile and a half. The damage occasioned by this accident was valued at more than two millions of dollars.

On the 18th of August, 1783, the powder magazine at Malaga took fire. Great part of the edifice was thrown down & the whole city would perhaps have been entirely destroyed, had not the inhabitants, by spirited resistance, succeeded, two years before, in the removal of it, to a place a league distant from the town. This magazine generally contained six thousand quintals of powder.

On the 4th of May 1785, the magazine near Tangiers exploded. The building was blown up with a dreadful noise, and the greater part of the neighboring houses were thrown down. The shock was so violent that the whole city was shaken, and the doors and windows of the houses were all broken. Luckily a great part of the powder had been taken out a few days before, and there remained only an hundred and twenty quintals. Had not this been the case, the whole city would have been reduced to a heap of ruins.

At Gravelines, in France, three thousand people were killed by the explosion of a magazine, near the town; and at Dublin one hundred men were destroyed by the blowing up of two hundred and eighteen barrels of powder.

On the 4th January, 1649, sixty houses, including a tavern full of people, were blown up in the city of London, by the accidental explosion of a few barrels of powder at a ship chandler's. A child in the cradle was carried on the leads of a church and found unhurt.

One thousand houses, and a prodigious number of inhabitants were swept away by an explosion of the magazine at Bremen, and by the same accident, at Abbeville, in France one hundred buildings were thrown down, and no less than one hundred and fifty of the inhabitants perished in the ruins.

On the island of Corfu, belonging to the Venetians, eighteen hundred men were killed by the explosion of seventy-two thousand pounds of powder; and more than three hundred lives were lost at the blowing up of a magazine near the town of Trinichopolis, in the East Indies.

The powder mills in the plains of Grandedis, in France, were blown up with so violent an explosion that windows were broken at the distance of three leagues, and nearly one thousand people were killed or wounded.

It would exceed the limits intended for this communication, and be a trespass on the reader's patience, to detail the many shocking circumstances which accompanied the explosion of a powder magazine at Civita Vecchia, in Italy, by which it was almost totally destroyed; or to invite a more particular attention to the effects of the same accident, experienced some years since in the West India isles, and in the year 1762, at the city of Charleston, in S. Carolina.

We only hint at those tragical events; though a minute detail of them would prove more interesting, and perhaps be more in point to the relative situation of the town of Brooklyn. To recite them is by no means a pleasing task. It may however not be unprofitable to hear them. At all events the writer of this will consider the relation he has now given as a sufficient answer to a query by one of the proprietors of a magazine. "Pray sir have you ever heard of the explosion of a powder magazine?" I leave the reader to make his own observations.

I cannot conclude this subject Messrs. Editors, without reminding you of an event that took place during the American war. A sloop lying to the south-west of Murray's wharf, and almost equidistant from the New York and Long Island shore, was struck by lightning, when her magazine, containing three hundred barrels of powder, exploded. The effect was dreadful.—A vessel at the distance of about two hundred yards, had thirteen of her deck beams shivered to pieces, and several of her timbers completely dislodged. She was a mere wreck. The city of New York suffered much damage from this accident.—Houses from the centre of the explosion to White-Hall and to Peck Slip, were some of them unroofed, the windows generally drove in, glasses broke, china and crockery were demolished. A lady then at Burling Slip, mentions that she was in a measure stupified by the violent concussion of the air, and that her young woman was driven by it the length of a large room.

The gentleman who informed the writer of these particulars, and whose veracity is

unquestionable, was then writing in a rear piazza of the house you now occupy, and together with his friends was cast down, and driven some yards from his seat. The intervention of a large brick building which lessened the force of fire that rushed in upon them, he supposes the means of saving their lives. The vessel lay from this place by the best computation a mile. I only add that the explosion was so violent, that at the distance of one mile and an half, on the Long Island side, several doors and window shutters were unhinged, and thrown down.

The reader should remember that these were the astonishing effects of fifteen tons of gun powder? Quite, what effect would the same quantity produce in the event of explosion on houses, but a little more than a stone thrown from a magazine? How would the blowing up of a thousand barrels operate on the town of Brooklyn, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, or ten thousand barrels at the distance of two miles? There is no harm in answering those queries, nor in devising ways and means of safety: It is the first law of nature. Who will suppose it absurd in individuals to pay a decent respect to the preservation of life and property; and to mark those who endanger both? Is not this the language of

HUMANITY?

On a comparison of dates, it appears that the article published yesterday, headed "Miranda's Defeat," is the old story revived of their defeat at Coro. He was at Barbadoes only 32 days since; and letters from the expedition, since the affair of Coro, mention their having lost Captain Johnson, and 12 or 13 others, who were fired on and killed by a party of Spaniards, while they were out watering. The capture of the Leander, and the beheading of Johnson and his officers, is a fabrication. New-York paper.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schooner ADVENTURE, Bell 35 days from St. Jago de Cuba—dye wood—M Knight and Stewart.

Also brig George Washington, Sheldon, Rhode Island, with sundries, to the captain.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Brick Dwelling-House, situate on Duke-street, and lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Davis. For terms apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

November 25.

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To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hoof's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 50 feet by 100 feet, for ten years; at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. John Tucker for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24.

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NOTICE.

THE subscribers, to whom Adam Douglass, of the town of Winchester, has conveyed certain property, as trustees for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall accede to the terms particularized in the deed of conveyance, hereby give notice, that they will proceed on the 15th day of December next, to carry into effect the trust to them confided, by disposing of the property and distributing the proceeds among the creditors according to the terms of the above mentioned deed of trust, and in such a manner as they or a majority of those who shall accede thereto shall direct.

Henry St. G. Tucker,
Alfred H. Powell.

November 25.

2aw 15th Dec

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *John Dunlap*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November, 1895.

Samuel Craig, } Exrs.
Wm. Herbert, }

November 12.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the executors.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at *Herdon's* tavern, in the town of *Fredericksburg*, on *FRIDAY*, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes.

Lately attached to the *Chatham* estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as good and as valuable a set of negroes as any in *Virginia*; also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some lots in the town of *Fredericksburg*, my lands adjoining *Stafford* court-house, my lands in *Westmoreland* and *Richmond* counties, and my farm called *Clark's*, on the *Rappahannock* river, about three miles below *Fredericksburg*.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, (if not otherwise disposed of) on the first day of December next,

A NEAT two story *BRICK HOUSE*, on *King-street*, now in the occupancy of *Mr. William Douglass*. The house is twenty-five feet front, containing two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, and a well finished garret. There is an excellent *Brick Kitchen* and every other necessary back building. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 10.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at *DAWSON'S TAVERN*, in the county of *Loudoun* and town of *LEESBURG*, on *TUESDAY*, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 8th circuit, in the *Virginia* district, pronounced at *Max term* last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near *Leesburg*, on the waters of *Tuscarora*, in the county of *Loudoun*—three acres of Meadow near *Leesburg*, and a House and Lot in *Leesburg*, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer,

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.)

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Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of *Alexandria*, as have come into the terms upon which the said *John Hickman and Co.* surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said *Hickman and Co.* duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in *Alexandria*, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in *Alexandria*.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said *John Hickman and Co.* surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

The above Dividend is postponed in consequence of several creditors not having come forward with their accounts. This is therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days from this date, I am required to make a dividend, and all those whose claims are not handed in, properly proven, on or before that time will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6.

Just Received and for Sale

By the carriers,

A choice cargo **MAHOGANY**, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the leg or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogshad
London port wine
Catalonia ditto by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshad
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathanic Wattles & Co
October 18

THE FOLLOWING

New and Valuable Medicine,

Is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store in *King-street*.

Price—Two Dollars per Bottle.

Dr. TISSOT'S

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—an prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among these disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Spasms, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain, from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose vocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen as well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macbubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macbubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Hyatt, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance. Proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELLO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1896.
Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. TISSOT'S Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1896.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, September 10.

Subscribers to the Assembly's Missionary Magazine, the Patriotist, and the Medical Repository, are requested to call for their numbers as above.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Valuable Family Medicines.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly made a most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for removing weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the Spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Nerveless, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THESE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bear witness to their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Biliousness and Yellow Fever, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dyspepsia, Billious Colic, Constipation, Female Complaints, &c.*
The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the purity in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewide keeps off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in water boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in exterminating and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogshades; paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 7.

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A few copies of the *AMERICAN GARDENER*, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Stationary Store, King-street.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of *Alexandria* generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20

dist. aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, having addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Leaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Mace,
Eucalypt,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Tenerife,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, raw and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, duff and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floating indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.

July 16.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Tuesday the 14th instant, a negro man, named BEN, the property of the subscriber, broke the jail of Prince George's county, where he had been put for security, and made his escape; in his elopement he was accompanied by a white man of the name of EARL, who had been committed for robbery. EARL said he was a sea-faring man, a native of Philadelphia, that his father had been sailing master of the United States ship Congress, whilst under the command of Captain Decatur, and is now commodore of the gun boats stationed off New-Orleans. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, about 24 or 25 years old, and has light brown or sandy colored hair. I think it is probable he may carry BEN with him and pass him as his slave until he has an opportunity of selling him. Whilst in jail EARL's clothing was a blue India cotton seaman's jacket, and trousers of the same. BEN is a shoemaker and gardener by trade, he is also a tanner, and can be a very expert house servant—he is about 33 years of age, and from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and square built, has very wavy hair, red eyes, flat nose, and a black complexion—he is a fellow of considerable address and great plausibility, disposed to be rather pert and impudent, especially when intoxicated, but is easily reduced to submission.

I will give a reward of Thirty Dollars to any person who will secure him in any jail so that I may get him again, or to any person who will apprehend him and bring him to me. I will give a reward as follows: if taken 100 miles or upwards from home I will give 50 dollars, if taken from 40 to 100 miles from home I will give 40 dollars, or if taken within 40 miles of this place I will give 30 dollars, besides defraying reasonable expenses in bringing him home.

All masters of vessels and others are hereby warned from harboring, employing or carrying off said Negroes, as I will prosecute whoever shall do so with the utmost rigor of law.

THOMAS MUNDELL.

Wheeler's Ferry, near Piscataway,
Prince George's county, Maryland,
land, 28th October, 1896.

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